

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GERMANIA THEATRE.—KRELLER'S ARMY.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY ARMY DAD.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—SMITH.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—TWENTY-NINE NIGHT.  
HOLLER'S THEATRE.—FESTIVITIES.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE PRINCE ROYAL.  
BOVEY THEATRE.—DASHING CHARLIE.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—QUEEN FISHER.  
PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL SELLAN.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARIUS SELAN.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY.  
THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY.  
FONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.  
FIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.  
EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

## NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily, and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and cloudy or partly cloudy, followed by threatening indications.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was excited and very active. During the earlier part of the day the greater part of the list, with the exception of the coal stocks, advanced, Western Union being particularly strong, but later on the whole list fell off and the market closed weak. Gold opened at 107, advanced to 107½ and closed at 107½. Government and railroad bonds were strong and higher. Money on call was easy at 2½ per cent.

ELEVEN HUNDRED BARKS GONE DOWN.—from the Hippodrome benches.

THE TELEPHONE astonished another body of critical listeners last night.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR ARGONAUTS.—Gold has been discovered in Guatemala.

NOW IT SEEMS that Congress and contractors, and not the Indian Bureau, are to blame for the lack of supplies for the penitent Sioux.

THE NEW SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNMENT has a terrible cleaning job on their hands. The New York streets are nothing compared with it.

CITY POLITICS have frightened another good man into his grave. All the men he feared could have been better spared than Professor Barton.

FROM THE REPORT of the sale of Baron Groot's gallery it seems that the art lover's pocketbook is growing conservative in England as well as here.

THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING tidings of the overdue steamer City of Brussels will be glad to learn that the Inman Company has sent out a powerful tug in search of her.

OUR FINANCIAL COLUMNS contain some excellent advice to stockholders, although the necessity for advice upon a subject the moral of which is so plain is one of the world's great mysteries.

THE SEA SERPENT is caught at last, and now old salts can extend their yarns about him to any extent without having some exasperating scientist demonstrate that no such creature can exist.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS of the Emma Mine enterprise seemed to have remained carefully concealed during the late trial, if even a portion of Mr. Hussey's complaint, published elsewhere, is true.

DIRECTOR GENERAL GOSHORN, of the Centennial Exhibition, is evidently not in fear of Simon Cameron. He has just accepted a present of five thousand books, which will constitute him one of those "condemned literary fellows."

IT IS BELIEVED that the Omnibus bill will receive a severe scorching at the hands of the Aldermen to-day. That body would do better to spend their time in organizing the new "Home for the Friendless," which will be needed for City Hall habitués if the bill becomes a law.

THE PROPOSED PLAN for imposing fees for medical treatment by the city physicians will displease no one who is honest and can afford to pay, while it makes every allowance for the helpless poor. Perhaps it will popularize the European idea of health assurance, in which case there will be an improvement in the condition of the sick and of unemployed physicians, too.

THE WEATHER.—West of the Mississippi the indications are that the extensive depression will divide into two distinct areas, one traversing the United States eastward toward Tennessee and the middle Atlantic coast, and the other moving eastward and northward over the upper lakes and Canada. Rain has fallen along the Missouri and Central Mississippi valleys and lightly on the New England coast to Nova Scotia. Brick winds prevailed during the morning at Eastport and Halifax, but at all other points light breezes. The temperature presents a phenomenal distribution in distinct areas, which will probably cause local storms in the Mississippi Valley and Gulf States. The areas of highest temperature are in the Southwest and in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota. Another area of over 60 degrees extends northward in the St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature surrounding these detached areas is comparatively low and presents decided contrasts. Thus, for instance, at Milwaukee yesterday afternoon the thermometer indicated under 50 degrees, while at La Crosse, one hundred and eighty miles to the northwestward, it was 70 degrees. It was 63 degrees at Montreal, while only 52 degrees at New York and 64 degrees at Fort Garry, Manitoba, while at Cairo it was only 60 degrees. We may therefore look for very variable winds and sudden changes of temperature, with threatening skies and rain areas. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer and cloudy or partly cloudy, followed by threatening indications.

## Russia, Turkey and England.

The marked division of sentiment among the English people and English statesmen—a division of sentiment which extends into the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield—respecting the attitude which the government of England ought to maintain in this crisis, makes it unsafe to predict at what stage, or whether, indeed, at any stage, of the present war, England will take the side of Turkey in open and declared hostility to Russia. If she is wise she will take no part in the struggle until she can get other allies than Turkey to act with her; nay, if she were really wise she would take no part in the struggle at all. Even the fears which she may entertain for the stability of her Empire in India is not a sufficient reason why she should fight Russia alone, with all the advantages on the side of her adversary and all the chances of success against her. On all other grounds she has less to fear from the aggrandizement of Russia than any other of the great Powers. Even if the danger of Muscovite supremacy in Europe were not the ridiculous chimera which all instructed men know it to be, England is the last European country against which the waves of Russian ascendancy could dash. The countries most exposed, if Russia should become too great, are Germany and Austria, which lie upon her frontiers. The Czar would have to subdue these two Empires, these immediate neighbors, and march over their ruins before he could extend his conquests to Western Europe. But these great nations which border upon Russia do not think that they are in any peril from her designs of aggrandizement. A conspicuous proof of this is the fact that they are apathetic, while England is so excited. A more solid and unanswerable proof is the fact that Germany, while she bestows great expense upon fortresses on the borders of the Rhine near her French frontier, takes no such pains on the banks of the Niemen and her Russian frontier. She has no fear of the Muscovite Colossus, but has a lively apprehension of the possible designs of France. There could not be a more conclusive and convincing proof that the immediate western neighbors of Russia do not think her aggressive and formidable. How very slight, then, must be the danger to England, so far as she is a more European Power, from an increase of Russian strength! Before Russia could reach England she would have to overrun and subjugate the great Powers of Central Europe and then march her victorious legions over the soil of France. So long as Germany, Austria and countries less remote from Russia do not feel that their safety is imperilled by Russia, it is simply absurd for England to go into political hysterics with reference to the balance of power in Europe. To be sure, England is also an Asiatic Power; but she cannot afford to fight Russia in defence of her Indian possessions unless she has other and stronger allies than Turkey. It would be an act of desperation, almost an act of suicide, for England to engage in this war unsupported by any of the great Powers of Europe. As yet there is not the slightest symptom that a single one of them is disposed to act with her.

If England ventures alone into this contest in aid of Turkey she is pretty sure to be soundly whipped in the field besides inviting a destructive blow to her commerce and industry. Of the European nations which stand in the front rank, England is altogether the weakest as a military power. She has never in recent times achieved a military success by the unaided exertions of British soldiers. To go no further back than our own Revolution, she employed mercenary Hessians and American savages to fight against us, and even with their assistance was ignominiously beaten. In the great Napoleonic wars she subsidized the troops of Continental allies and fought with all Europe at her side. On the great and decisive battle of Waterloo, on which England so boastfully plumes herself, was less a British than a Continental victory. True, the Duke of Wellington, the commander-in-chief, was an Englishman; but if he had fought the battle with merely the British troops under his command Waterloo would have been something very different from a boast in the military annals of England. In the Crimean war England never had more than thirty or forty thousand of her own soldiers at the scene of action at one time, and she had great difficulty in furnishing even that small number. On the recommendation of the Duke of Newcastle, her Secretary of War, Parliament passed an act authorizing the drilling and training in England of foreigners enlisted as recruits. So difficult did she find it to supply her contingent in the Crimean war that she violated the neutrality laws of the United States in a desperate attempt to make enlistments in this country, which caused our government to dismiss Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. What could British soldiers alone have done against Russia in the Crimean war? The weakness of England as a military power is a penalty she pays for her industrial organization. She has a population large enough to supply the materials for great armies, but she cannot use it for that purpose. A manufacturing population like hers, never exposed to outdoor hardships, would merely encumber the hospitals if sent to distant and unhealthy lands. But there is a stronger reason why she cannot furnish a large number of soldiers. She has such vast amounts of capital invested in machinery, which would be worthless without hands to work it, that she cannot spare her laborers without sapping the foundations of her prosperity. However we may account for it, the fact stands out in incontestible distinctness that England has never in recent times been able to win military success against any strong civilized nation by the unassisted exertions of British soldiers. If she takes the hazard of fighting Russia without any other ally than the Turks she is destined to an inglorious defeat. In the Crimean war she had France and Sardinia as allies, and the result of their joint efforts was merely to capture one fortress on the outskirts of the Russian Empire. They could not have done even this if Russia had had railroads in the southern part of her territory, which would have enabled her to pour down her resources

against her confederated enemies. Instructed by her experience in the Crimean war Russia has constructed railroads in the regions bordering on Turkey and the Black Sea, and is now able to exert her full strength against an enemy on her southern frontier. What can England alone do against her in her present state of complete preparation considering that England, France, Sardinia and Turkey combined could do so little in 1854-5 and at such tremendous cost, when Russia could not use her resources for want of railroads? An English army in Turkey would be at a vast distance from its base of supplies. English soldiers and munitions would have to be sent three thousand miles by sea to operate against an enemy fighting near his own frontier. And then the disproportion between the contending forces would be so enormous! At the very utmost England could not send more than fifty thousand men to Turkey, but Russia has an army of a million and three-fourths. Even if the armies of the two nations were equal the vast distance of England from her base would give Russia an immense advantage. But when we consider how prodigiously the soldiers of England are certain to be outnumbered when she gets them to the scene of hostilities, it would seem to be mere insanity for her to think of fighting Russia without powerful European allies, which she has as yet no prospect of getting.

## Pay in Advance.

If the clerks in the Washington departments go on with their "fooling" there will be serious trouble in the republican camp. The "Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee," which has been accustomed to take tithes of their salaries, ran into debt during the winter, it seems, and now the clerks "don't pay worth a cent," as the street boys say, and the committee is getting dunned and there is the mischief to pay generally. What with Packard harrowing Mr. Blaine's feelings by telegraphic accounts of the gratitude of the Louisiana people at being rid of him, and the commission investigating the Custom House and finding out that from fifteen to thirty per cent of the force appointed "for politics" can be spared, and all this "moral buncombe" about civil service reform, it is monstrous to suppose that the party can be happy. There are people senseless enough to "grin" at all this; but we are glad to see that all sense of propriety and decency has not gone out of the land. The Commercial Advertiser "comes up to the scratch" and frankly demands that the office-holders shall pay up. It says:—"There is too much of this moral buncombe. People who receive benefits ought to be made to pay for them, and no man contributes to a political fund without expecting compensation in return by office or recognition in some way. We have had enough of this sham. The Republican National Committee should pay its debts, and the men who have been placed in position through the organization of that committee, if they are honorable men, will make up the deficit and not have the party disgraced."

If any one should ask who are "the men who have been placed in position" the Commercial does not "give it up" as a conundrum, but replies manfully and at once:—"The question now before the American people is, who will pay the debts incurred to provide places of honor and profit for Schurz and the other civil service reformers in the Cabinet? Zach Chandler will no longer pay the fiddler and allow Schurz to do all the dancing. That would be asking too much." We agree with the Commercial. Mr. Chandler, who is not dancing much just now, but has suddenly become a decorous wall flower, cannot be expected to "pay the fiddler." There was a story in Washington that poor Mr. Chandler was twenty-nine thousand dollars out of pocket last February for money expended for the party in Louisiana; and if this is true, so far from paying any more, he ought, we think, to be appointed receiver for a little while. We suspect, however, that "the question now before the American people" will not be settled by "Schurz and the other civil service reformers in the Cabinet" paying for their places. It seems too bad, but they are like their clerks—they "do not pay worth a cent."

Our advice, under the circumstances, is to carry on the next campaign on a strictly cash basis, and meantime to let the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee print an exact and detailed statement of their expenditures from the 1st of last July to and including the 4th of March, and sell the copies to a curious public. We believe such a business venture would enable them to pay all their debts, and we do not believe the heartless clerks will ever pay five cents in the dollar.

## The Sultan and the Herald.

His Majesty the Sultan has made another great mistake. Perhaps it was absurd to expect from a Sultan any course that did not begin and end in a blunder; but as His Majesty's two recent predecessors had so persistently blundered, and as His Majesty himself has been fruitful in that line, it did seem likely that the possibilities of the case were exhausted and that the crop of blunders was run out. Abdul Hamid, however, in his refusal to permit a Herald correspondent to chronicle the operations of his armies, has proved that any theory is erroneous which is based upon the notion that the capacity of a Sultan for blundering has a limit. Our correspondent is excluded from the Turkish armies ostensibly because His Majesty does not like the opinions expressed by the Herald as to the justice of his cause. Naturally we did not expect that they would greatly please him; but we suspect the real reason of the exclusion is that His Majesty has been advised that it would be discreet not to let the world know the story of the war from his side, except as it can be safely sifted through the Turkish and English news machinery at Constantinople. Sifted in that way even the calamities hardest to bear may be softened, if not altogether explained away, and the Turks are in a condition to desire that sort of chronicle for their achievements. We regret His Majesty's decision, for we should have been pleased to be under obligation to him in any respect

which implied that he had a sense of civilization. But the war will go on, and the correspondents will not stop. It is not in the line of vital journalism to care a great deal whether Sultans consent or not, and we shall have the news.

## The War.

One Turkish monitor, it appears, has paid the penalty of the temerity with which the fleet has been handled on the Lower Danube. Recent reports of the impunity with which these iron-clads moved about in the neighborhood of the Russian positions excited the suspicion that the Russian torpedo service was of little account, and that it had been found impossible as yet to get heavy guns in position. But a monitor sent to the bottom, with her officers and crew of three hundred men, is a fact of some consequence, and will teach Turkish commanders to be discreet. It is reported that this ship was sunk by the fire of a masked shore battery; but it is possible that there was a torpedo in the case.

That a serious operation for the passage of the Danube is in progress between Ibrail and Reni seems probable, and this Russian success will affect the result favorably for the Russians, inasmuch as it will tend to moderate the enthusiasm of the Ottoman navy, which alone could oppose any serious impediment. It appears that the immediate objective point on the Turkish side is Matchin, nearly opposite Ibrail. Below this place the Danube forms a loop, enclosing an extensive peninsula, which presents all the features favorable to an operation of this kind. Apparently the movement reported at Reni was part of the plan, but not the most important part. That it was interfered with by the Turkish ships seemed to prove that the lines of torpedoes placed above and below to keep the ships out have proved ineffective; an opinion that must be revised in view of the latest news. It is demoralizing to a naval force to acquire faith in masked batteries or torpedoes by an experience of this sort, and if the monitor referred to was, as we suppose, sent to the bottom by a torpedo, it will not be easy to continue the activity recently manifested by the fleet.

Reports from Roumania as to the movements of the Russian army give a good reason for the little progress made for some days past. It was necessary at first to move rapidly in order to seize some critical points, and the Russians exhibited great energy then, but since movements of that sort have not been necessary they have saved men and horses by a deliberate slowness of movement designed to get the army in the neighborhood of the enemy in a condition as remote as possible from exhaustion by the fatigue of hard marches.

Some additions are made by the correspondence from Vienna to our knowledge upon the important but obscure subject of Austrian neutrality. It seems from the facts presented that Russia and Austria are taking equal care to respect one another's just sensibilities as to their mutual relations in the Danube country. The doubt whether Austria will really occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina is still kept open by statements that she will and counter statements that she will not.

In the British House of Commons the debate on the resolutions presented by Mr. Gladstone with an experimental intention is still in progress. Last night Mr. Goschen made the important observation that the statement in behalf of the government of what England's interests in the East were did not include the integrity of the Ottoman territory.

## Punishments in the Public Schools.

We have frequently—too frequently—to publish complaints by parents of severe or unusual punishments inflicted on their little children by teachers in the public schools. We have no doubt that there are many ill-trained and unruly children in the public schools, and we are far from denying the necessity for occasional punishment in order to maintain discipline. But the school authorities ought to limit very strictly not only the amount but the kind of punishment; they ought to take care that weakly children should be treated with some regard to their strength, and such punishments as a correspondent elsewhere describes ought to be entirely forbidden. As a general rule it may be said that a teacher who finds it necessary to punish frequently is unfit for his or her place and ought to be dismissed for that reason. A capable teacher seeks to rule by moral influence, and can do so, and uses punishment only in extraordinary cases. Children are not sent to school merely to be drilled in text books, but to be trained in good behavior, self-restraint and manners, and this can be accomplished better by kindness, forbearance and the moral ascendancy which a good teacher acquires over her pupils than by constant petty punishments for petty offenses.

## Licenses or License.

The Excise law of 1857 provided that licenses for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drunk on the premises should be granted only to persons of good moral character who keep an inn, tavern or hotel designed for the actual accommodation of travellers, and containing at least three spare beds for guests. In 1866 a special law was passed to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police district of the State of New York, which took that district out of the operation of the law of 1857. In 1870 a law was enacted (and amended in 1873) which permitted such licenses to be granted to any person or persons of good moral character who should pay a license fee. This law of 1870 repealed the law of 1866 regulating the sale of liquors in the Metropolitan district and re-enacted and readopted the provisions of the Excise law of 1857, except where the same are "inconsistent or in conflict with" the law of 1870. The Court of Appeals have decided that this re-adoption of the law of 1857 restricts the granting of licenses to the keepers of inns, taverns or hotels, and that the provision of the law of 1870, which allows licenses to be granted to any person of good moral character, thereby becomes null and void.

Under this decision no saloons or restau-

rants in New York can be licensed without they assume the character of inns by keeping at least three spare beds for travellers. It will be impossible to enforce such a law in a city like New York. People who would willingly pay a fair license fee will sell liquor without license. To entirely stop this illicit traffic would occupy the full time of a police double the strength of our present force and of four times our present number of courts. To allow the law to be openly violated or glaringly evaded will bring all laws into contempt. The Legislature is asked to provide a remedy by passing a good license law, but the majority is evidently determined to leave the matter in its present unsatisfactory condition. The principal sufferers will be the city and its charitable institutions, which will lose the handsome income derived from license fees. The cause of temperance will not gain by the inaction of the Legislature. Experience proves that a good excise law exercises a wholesome restraint on the liquor traffic, while a system that provokes popular prejudice and seeks to enforce sumptuary regulations is certain to lead to lawlessness and excess.

## The Martyrology of Progress.

As the greater always includes the less the subject of the Liberal Club's last lecture provokes some mournful reflections upon martyrs whose mournful ideas are not so great as those which have been embalmed in history, but are nevertheless as tormenting to their originators. Among these are the men who insist, against the combined wisdom of the Boards of Health and Police, that it is possible to prevent the continued resemblance of New York streets to abandoned pigsties, the men who demonstrate that the Spitz dog is an infallible means of support to the gravedigger, and those who claim that New York city can be governed without the assistance of the leisurely loiterers about the City Hall. Others may be mentioned who have claimed that business rules might be applied to Custom House management without damage to the public service, and have brought the whole army of office-holders down upon them for their pains. Who does not remember the scornful laughter that greeted the crazy fellows who hinted that life insurance companies should be run for the benefit of policy holders instead of directors; that madhouses might be managed without inhumanity; that Italian opera would not pay in New York unless it were well sung; that the policeman's muscled might be kept up without other men being clubbed to death, and that the street cars might be warmed if stingy directors would turn from the meanness of their ways? Countless are the friends lost and the foes gained by these progressive spirits and none of antiquity's great men who lived before their time were ever treated with greater neglect and contempt. All the ideas advanced are sure of demonstration, however; and though the names of their originators may never be written beside those of Socrates, Columbus, Galileo and Fulton, the amount of obstructions and insults encountered in either case is great enough to constitute martyrdom for a great many men.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.—In another column will be found the report of a conversation between a Herald correspondent and the distinguished Massachusetts candidate. Mr. Adams' conversation on this occasion faithfully reflects the general character of his thoughts, which are usually correct, rather cold, and so much in the general drift of opinion as to be without individuality or freshness. He refers frankly, but without enthusiasm, to the most noteworthy of his own recent utterances—his letter to Mr. Tilden on the subject of the Presidency. He defends that letter for the truth of its statements in a tone which seems to admit its bad taste.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bees begin to bumble.  
Peach pits are in blossom.  
Joe Jefferson came from Mobile.  
Mrs. Hallet Kilbourn is quite a painter.  
Ministers have a weakness for hot shortcake.  
The Russians have plenty of effective cavalry.  
Mrs. Louis Dent receives \$50,000 from a successful lawsuit.  
Hon. Hester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue.  
On the 19th inst. Queen Victoria will go to Balmoral for five weeks.  
An Illinois man let his wife remain with her lover for a span of hours.  
If Schenck really does go to Nevada he may learn something about poker.  
Evarts' new broom has not done much sweeping for the Will of the West.  
In a few days apple trees will blush to think they have once more met the liars.  
Señor Don Juan N. Montajo, naval attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Brunswick.  
The Georgia man who kicked the Court that sentenced him thought he was serving the ends of justice.  
The Coney Island season approaches, and ladies and lasses who love salad for the social will have water carousals.  
What is the difference between a deliberate liar and a journalist who palms off stolen news as his own? There, now.  
Captain William George Jones, naval attaché of the British Legation, arrived at the Clarendon yesterday from Washington.  
Danbury News.—"The Herald, which has had a good deal of experience in such matters, says the Hindus have 120,000,000 souls."  
When a man is tearfully mad with his mother-in-law he sits down and says that M. D. Conway is writing a history of the devil, whoever he is.  
According to latest news a man cannot go from one place in this world to another, at the present time, with any correct hope of bettering his prospects.  
Justice Field, of the bald head and flowing beard, and who looks not unlike Tennyson, does not like to give little sappers, but is sensible enough to love good dinners.  
Ex-President Grant will, on his arrival in England, have a special audience with the Queen, and will be the guest of that robin redbreast of diplomacy, Disraeli.  
Suppose that when Russian Minister Shishkin called on the Secretary of State to announce the official act of war between Russia and Turkey, Mr. Evarts had been trying a case.  
A Chicago girl is so modest that she refuses to let the clothes remain on the line during the day time. In our neighborhood the tramps refuse to let the clothes remain on the line during the night.  
Yesterday a Herald reporter was sent to interview the Chinaman Ching Wing Foo about the murder of Wing Tsoo Ching, and in Baxter street, he found Ching Woo Choo standing beside Ting Choo Woo talking to Foo Ling Choo. Said the Herald reporter to Ting Tsoo Woo, as he was talking to Ching Woo Choo, along-side of Woo Choo Tsoo, "I've a mind to interview you about Tsoo Ching Woo, who saw Ching Woo Choo hit Tsoo Ching Woo on the Wing—" O, shoot it!

## THE WAR.

## A Russian Masked Battery Sinks a Turkish Iron-Clad.

## DISSENSIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

## Rebellions Breaking Out in Russian Provinces.

## AUSTRIA A SOURCE OF ANXIETY.

## The Discussion in the House of Commons.

## "CHECKING THE QUEEN."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 12, 1877.  
A Russian battery hitherto masked by a vineyard, opened fire yesterday on the Turkish monitors, near Ibrail. An hour after the commencement of the action a shell struck a large three-funnelled iron-clad and sunk her with a crew of 300 and all the officers, including Hassan Bey. There are 10,000 Russians already at Giurgevo, who are beginning to push their way westward along the river to Sinuitza. They intend to occupy the bank of the Danube as far as the junction with the Aluta River. The Times' Bucharest correspondent confirms the sinking of the Turkish monitor, with three funnels, commanded by Hassan Bey. A shell entered her; she blew up and sank immediately with her crew of 300. The despatches so far received do not report whether any one on board was saved.

Further particulars of Thursday's artillery engagement between a Roumanian battery near Oltenitza and a Turkish battery in front of the town of Turutaki, supported by two monitors, state that Turutaki was ignited by shells and twice displayed the white flag. One monitor was seriously damaged. The Turks, in consequence of the conflagration, ceased firing and withdrew their battery during the night.

The Turks continue to seize vessels lying in Roumanian harbors. They burn those which refuse to cross to the Turkish side of the Danube. There is uneasiness in Constantinople lest the Russian Admiral Bakouff, who is now at Palermo, should endeavor to intercept Egyptian transports with auxiliaries.

## TROUBLE IN THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

There are serious differences between the Turkish Chamber and the government. The Chamber is very angry at the Porte's acceptance of the German protectorate over Russian subjects in Turkey. It also desires to impeach Noury Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and embezzlement, and Redif Pacha, the War Minister, for maladministration. Redif, who is all powerful, is determined to crush the Parliament before it can harm him. The Porte wanted to proclaim a state of siege in Constantinople, so as to be able to close the Parliament, but it is now satisfied it can close the Parliament without resorting to such measures. There is reason to believe that Redif and other enemies of free government will triumph. Meanwhile Prince Charles received a communication from Austria, the contents of which are not allowed to transpire. It is reported that the Roumanian government is considerably perplexed.

## MEANING OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN MOVEMENT.

The Russian movement toward Central Asia must be regarded as having great significance just now, while England is deliberating as to whether she will interfere in this war for the protection of British interests in the East. Of the forces available for such a purpose a large proportion must necessarily come from India, but in the face of a Russian movement toward the southeast, it is doubtful whether the British government can afford to withdraw a man from Hindostan. The Russians are far-seeing strategists and will not lose the opportunity of holding England's Indian army in check by simply advancing a pawn or two in the shape of a few regiments of infantry and Cossacks toward the debatable land between Persia and India. The presence of such a force will turn the scale in favor of Russia among the wild Turcoman tribes by convincing them that Russia is everywhere and omnipotent in the East.

## RUSSIA'S OWN REVOLUTIONS.

It is announced from Jassy that a revolt has broken out in Crimea. The Tatars have occupied the road from Simferopol.

The insurrection in the Caucasus is far from being put down. It causes the Russian government much anxiety and inconvenience, and threatens to increase.

## AN ATTEMPTED ADVANCE PREVENTED.

Intelligence has been received at Constantinople from Sulina that on Wednesday the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by Turkish infantry and artillery, assisted by three gunboats. The bridge was broken. A large number of Russians were killed and captured. The Russians were completely defeated. Despatches direct from Roumania do not mention any affair at Reni on Wednesday. A Vienna despatch says the opinion on the spot seems to be that the Roumanian reconnoitring expedition to Thacoet is the precursor of a serious attempt to cross over in force and capture Matchin. A Bucharest correspondent reports that the Russian commanders are evidently taking every precaution to bring their armies to the Danube without fatiguing the men or animals. The condition of the troops shows that their efforts are successful. A majority of the cavalry passing through Bucharest walk, leading their horses.

## THE CAMPAIGN BEFORE KARS.

Chefket Pacha will leave Constantinople for Kars. Some of the Constantinople papers announce that the Russians have not only withdrawn from the environs of Kars and Arshaban, but also from Bajazid and Kagisman.

## THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF ROUMANIA.

The Jews in Jassy have been warned that if they continue prayers in their synagogues for the success of the Turks they will be severely punished. The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that the Russian Minister of Marine has declared the Turkish blockade of the Black Sea.

The Roumanian government had, in consequence of Austria's friendly remonstrances, almost renounced the idea of proclaiming their independence when the Chamber took it up.

The heavy movement of Russian troops to the westward of Ibrail indicates the purpose of occupying a great part of the whole of the Roumanian bank of the Danube. This will prove perplexing to the Turks, as they can